INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Hoke-Hahn Farm Survey Number: F-8-142
Project: MD 26 over Israel Creek Agency: SHA
Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date
Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria:AB _X_CD Considerations:ABCDEFGNone
Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)
Hoke Hahn Farm located at 8726 Liberty Road, Frederick County near Ceresville encompasses eighteen structures relating to the property's domestic and agricultural use in the 19th and 20th centuries. The main dwelling is a two-part 2-1/2 story which is covered in stucco and has been renovated within the historic period (probably in the 1930s). However, it retains sufficient integrity to provide information about late Federal and early Greek Revival architecture in the piedmont part of the state. Furthermore, the tenant house, and outbuildings provide evidence of the historic development of piedmont Maryland farms which changed over from grain farming to dairy farming. Therefore the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an example of rural architecture. (See vertical file Houck-Hahn House for determination of eligibility letter dated August 5, 1991 to Mr. Steven Smith, 8701 Marshall Circle, Frederick, Md. 21702
dated August 5, 1991 to Mr. Steven Smith, 8701 Marshall Circle, Frederick, Md 21702. Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance
Prepared by: Rita Suffness, SHA
Anne E. Bruder March 31, 1998
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Reviewer, DR program Date
Reviewer, R program Date



Survey	No.	F-8-142	

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

l.	Geographic Region:	
	_ Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
	_ Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<u>X</u>	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
		Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
	_ Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)
II.	Chronological/Developmental	Periods:
	_ Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
	_ Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
	_ Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
	_ Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
	_ Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
	_ Middle Woodland	500 B.C A.D. 900
	_ Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
	_ Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
	_ Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<u>X</u>	Agricultural-Industrial Transitio	on A.D. 1815-1870
<u>X</u>		A.D. 1870-1930
	_ Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
	_ Unknown Period (prehistori	ic historic)
III.	Prehistoric Period Themes:	IV. Historic Period Themes:
	_ Subsistence	X Agriculture
	_ Settlement	X Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
		and Community Planning
	_ Political	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
	_ Demographic	Government/Law
	_ Religion	Military
	_ Technology	Religion
	_ Environmental Adaptation	Social/Educational/Cultural
		Transportation
V. R	Resource Type:	
	Category: Site	
		1/Agricultural
		Single Family dwellngs and farm buildings
	Known Design Source:	

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period (s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A. D. 1815-1870 Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930 Modern Period. AD 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture/Agricultural

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s) and Use (s):

Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/single dwelling/tenant house
Domestic/subsistence/summer kitchen
Domestic/subsistence/smokehouse
Domestic/subsistence/ice house(?)
Agriculture/subsistence/outbuilding/barns
Agriculture/subsistence/wagon shed-corncrib
Agriculture/subsistence/loafing barns
Agriculture/subsistence/milking parlors

Known Design Source: None

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES Magi No.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

DOE __yes __no

1. Nam	e (indicate pro	eferred name)		
nistoric Hoke	e-Hahn Farm			
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
	0.000	Poad	N /2	not for publication
street & number		-	N/-	
city, town	Ceresville	<u>X</u> vicinity of	congressional district	
state <u>Mar</u>	ryland	county	Frederick	
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park rpivate residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Blak	e Construction Comp	-	telephone no	n.:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1120 Connecció			
	Washington			.C. 20036
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	<u>on</u>	
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc.	Courthouse		liber 1340
street & number		1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		folio 197
city, town	Frederick		state <u>M</u>	aryland
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
iltle	N/A			
date			federal stat	e county loca
pository for s	urvey records			
city, town		•	state	
			33.300	

7. Description				Survey No. F 8 142	
Condition — excellent — good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date of m	nove	

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Sig	gnificance	Survey No.F 8 142	Survey No.F 8 142	
Period	199archeology-historic 199agriculture 199architecture 199art	community planning landscape architecture conservation law economics literature education military engineering music exploration/settlement philosophy industry politics/government	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater	
Specific da	itesca. 1815,1890,1935	Builder/Architect Unknown		
check: A	pplicable Criteria:A and/or pplicable Exception:A			
Prepare b support.	oth a summary paragraph	of significance and a general statement o	f history and	

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Land Records, Frederick County Williams, T.J.C. History of Frederick County, 1960 Scharf, Thomas, History of Western Maryland Schipper, Martin P. Cources of Changes in Farming in Frederick County, 1985 **Geographical Data** ca. 200 acres Acreage of nominated property _ 1:24,000 Quadrangle name Quadrangle scale **UTM References** do NOT complete UTM references Zone Verbal boundary description and justification Tributary of Israel Creek on west, tax parcel boundary on north, east, and south List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code state code county code Form Prepared By Rita M. Suffness, Leader, Cultural REsources Group name/title Maryland State Highway Administration organization date November 5 thru 12, 1997 707 N. Calvert Street (410) 545-8560 street & number telephone Baltimoare Maryland city or town state The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement. The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights. MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST. Maryland Historical Trust DHCP/DHCD return to: 100 COMMUNITY PLACE Shaw House CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 21 State Circle Annapolis, Maryland 21401 <u>514-7600</u>

Major Bibliographical References

(301) 269-2438

Survey No.

Continuation Sheet 7.1 Description

The Hoke-Hahn Farm is located in a largely rural area north of Frederick, in the vicinity of a small crossroads community called Ceresville. The property is situated on the east side of MD 194 at its intersection with MD 26 (Liberty Road), an area subject to escalating pressure to develop as pockets of new housing development and industrial construction are occurring on all sides. A construction company has owned the farm and the buildings have been, for the most part, unused for about a decade. Some of the agricultural outbuildings are deteriorated and the only original barn on the property burned some time ago.

The Hoke-Hahn Farm encompasses eighteen structures, all relating to the property's domestic and agricultural use throughout the nineteenth and into the mid-twentieth century. The complex is composed of a large two-part principal dwelling, a tenant house, and a domestic outbuilding complex (composed of a kitchen, smokehouse and a possible icehouse) plus agricultural outbuildings (a horse barn/garage, wagon shed/corncrib, various loafing barns, two cow barns, silos and a ca. 1935 rusticated concrete block barn with two milking parlors and various sheds). The structures likely date from three major periods of construction: the early to mid nineteenth century for the main domestic complex, the late nineteenth century for the tenant house and some of the agricultural outbuildings and the mid-twentieth century for most of the agricultural buildings supporting its use as a dairy farm. These structures represent the architecture and functional uses of their respective periods.

The house, kitchen, smokehouse, icehouse and wagon shed/corncrib likely date from the early to mid nineteenth century. The house is a notable example of a Federal style mansion in two parts: a very large side gable main structure on a slightly raised basement with a large side wing with double portico on the principle façade. The tenant house and some of the extant agricultural outbuildings likely date to the period of construction in the late nineteenth century, with the remainder (metal, concrete block and frame structures) probably dating from ca. 1935 to 1965. The latter, the dairy complex, exemplifies the typical pattern of the era with a milking parlor, nearby silo and loafing barns. In 1964 a frame cow barn was constructed to replace the original bank barn which burned.

Continuation Sheet 7.2 Description

The Hoke-Hahn Farm is reached by means of a long straight drive which extends north from MD 26 (Liberty Road) and is lined with trees. The road skirts the west side of the domestic house complex, splits at the point just west of the horse barn/garage, with one arm continuing to the west to concrete block shed, wagon shed and loafing barn, and the other arm to the east to a tenant house with a garage. The structures are primarily arranged laterally from east to west across the back of the principle dwelling and roughly paralleling MD 26 located to the south.

The physical characteristics of the agricultural structures have been compromised by some deterioration. The property is no longer utilized as a dairy farm and it appears that the house has not been lived in for at least a decade-there is a tenant living in an apartment in the second level of the horse stable/garage, and a farmer who leases the land and raises crops. Although the land is cultivated, it does not appear that the farm buildings are used, other than as shelter for a few cows that the tenant farmer keeps as pets. Nonetheless, the complex retains integrity of workmanship, design and materials from the property's period of historic significance.

The following descriptions are keyed to the attached site plan.

House (ca. 1815) [1]

The main dwelling structure consists of two side-gable sections forming an elongated rectangle which is oriented to Liberty Road (MD 26) on the south. Both sections have standing-seam metal roofs. The principal section on the west is slightly higher than the smaller wing on the east. The two-and-one half story primary (west) section contains the principal entrance, an elegant Federal doorway with delicate sidelights and a transom, sheltered by a centered porch. With a double pile plan, it has three bays across the south façade (the principle elevation) and is three bays deep. Constructed of brick, which has been heavily stuccoed, its regular fenestration features six-over-six lights, and dormers centered on both the north and south elevations—one on the south and two on the north. Large, paired, interior chimneys are located on the east and west gable-end walls. A wider porch falls short of a full width expanse across the rear

Continuation Sheet 7.3 Description

or north facade. The porch railings and supports are of standard modern metal fabrication.

The entrance centered on the south face of the west part is highly defined as the principal egress. Two curving concrete stairs access the deep, one-bay wide porch, articulated with a full classical architrave and carried on elegant, elongated paired lonic columns. The entrance ensemble is composed of four parts—the centered doorway, (offset with finely detailed pilasters with urns on top of the capitals to each side) between traceried sidelight windows above, and surmounted by an elliptical fanlight with deeply paneled soffits, keystone and delicate tracery.

A smaller and shorter, four-bay wide section is appended onto the east end wall of the principal section. The windows in this section are four over four. There are two brick chimneys that are located at the ridgeline—one is located just inside of the east gable end and another is centered on the roof. As it is less deep than the bigger part, the forward plane of the double piazza on the south side and the full-width porch on the north elevation are within the rectangular footprint of the structure. The south-facing double tier of porches is composed of four elliptical arches carried on square Tucson supports, sheltering two centered doors on each elevation. The porch is carried on corner brick piers. There are two centered doors on both levels on this elevation. On the north side a one-story full width porch, enclosed on the west bay, also shelters two centered doors.

Summer Kitchen (ca. 1815) [2]

A one and one-half story summer kitchen is located off the northeast corner. It is heavily stuccoed and white washed. This side gable structure has an integral roof sheltering the first floor entrance on the south. A modern metal stair provides egress to doorway in the west-facing gable end at the second level. A large exterior chimney is built into the east gable end, to which is abutted a small one-story addition.

Continuation Sheet 7.4 Description

Meat House (ca. 1815) [3]

Immediately to the rear of the kitchen is a one-story square, pyramidal roofed meat house.

Domestic Outbuilding (ca. 1815) [4]

An unidentified domestic outbuilding is located to the rear of the back yard of the principle residence, near the farm road that circles around behind the main house and in front of the stable/garage. It is a single story, front gable roofed elongated rectangle with an entrance sheltered by an overhand of the south facing gable end.

Stable/Garage, [5]

A very long one and one-half story, stuccoed and whitewashed stable/garage structure forms the northern perimeter of the domestic domain of the property, directly north of the main house. The east end, possibly originating as a stable, appears to have been the first section, a side gable structure with three doors in the south elevation and one in the east gable end. A large, four bay garage section, more than doubling the length of the structure is located on the west end, and has four-bay wide shed dormers in both the north and south slopes of the gable roof. This second floor level is evidently the location of two apartments.

Wagon Shed/Corncrib (ca. 1815) and Shed Additions [6]

A large drive through corncrib, supported on heavy hewn sills, is probably the oldest building within the agricultural complex of six frame or concrete buildings and five grain storage structures. The front gable corncrib, with a very large entrance, has been extended to the east with a shed roofed open equipment storage shed and a very small enclosed frame addition whose shed roof reverses the direction of the section to which it is appended on the west.

Continuation Sheet 7.5 Description

Barn (ca. 1935) and Silos [7]—six structures (A through C)

This large, rusticated concrete block, gambrel roofed dairy barn (a) is the most prominent structure within the large ca. ten structure agricultural complex. It is located between a complex of frame structures and two recently installed grain metal storage silos (b) on the east and three very tall tile silos (c) on the west. As is typical of this twentieth-century, concrete block barn type, blocks of a lighter tint are used around the window and door openings, plus the building corners, to approximate the appearance of angle quoins.

The roof overhang on the south gable end shelters the large doors that access the upper floors. The south gable end is of frame construction above the concrete block lower story. This section has been modified with the filling-in the west window and the large centered opening has been downsized by a concrete block infill. Round ventilator vents are located at the peak. The barn has been extended on both the north and west elevations by shorter, one-story milking parlors, also executed in concrete block like the barn.

Frame loafing barns, shed [8]—four structures (d through f)

The location of the original bank barn that burned in the 1960's is occupied by a large, rectangular, side gable structure (d) that is open on the lower level (south elevation) and accesses a cow pen. It defines the northwest corner of the agricultural complex. It s located just north of a large loafing barns(e) and a small frame shed (f).

Frame cow shelter/stable [9]

The east perimeter of the fenced agricultural complex, formerly utilized for dairy herds, is defined by the rectangular gable end frame animal shelter, largely unused except by a local tenant farmer for a couple of pet cows.

Tenant House and Garage (ca. 1890) [10]

A frame tenant house is located within a shelter of trees to the east of the main farm complex. A frame garage is located immediately to the north off the northwest corner of the house.

Continuation Sheet 7.6 Description

Tenant House and Garage (ca. 1890) [10]

A frame tenant house, located in a farm field to the east of the main residential/farm complex, is sheltered by a grove of trees. A very small frame garage is located behind, or north, of the house. The simple, ell-shaped frame dwelling is located on a rise and faces south toward MD 26. Probably constructed ca. 1900, the side gable main block is three bays wide, with a centered doorway under a cross gable at the roof level. A pointed arch window is located in this cross gable. The cornices are boxed and returned on the gable ends. Two brick chimneys are located symmetrically near the end walls on both gable ends at the roof peak. The structure is sheathed with vinyl siding. The windows are uniformly two-over-two lights, and the fenestration is largely regular, with few replacements or modifications. The east gable end is the location of one window in the south bay of the first level, and a single square window offset to the south in the gable end. The west gable end has one window in the first level offset to the south, and one at the second level offset to the north. The structure is extended to the north with a three bay long wing that continues the plane of the west wall. with two windows evenly arrayed in west elevation of this section.

History

This property is located immediately across MD 26 (north side) from the Samuel Hoke House (F88-40) which is documented in the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form as being the "house of William E. Williams who was the first owner and operator of the Ceresville flour, saw and grist mills (T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland (1910, reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company), Vol. II, p. 1353)". The Samuel Hoke House is further noted as having been "owned by a number of prominent citizens in the ensuing years. It was purchased by Samuel Hoke, Sr. in 1856 and thus became a possession of the Hoke family (Frederick County Land Records. ES8/349). The home was lived in by Samuel Hoke, Jr. for a number of years and subsequently bought by him in 1871 (CM7/272). The house and lands remained in the Hoke family until 1891 (WIP13/480)."

Continuation Sheet 7.7 Description

The Hoke-Hahn House on the opposite side of MD 26 from the Williams and Hoke families "home place" was undoubtedly a grander manor house than that on the south side, and although they were both included in the 479 acre holding purchased by Samuel Hoke in 1856 and sold in at least two sections ca. 1878, it is unclear who may have built the house on the north side and which one of the Hokes resided there since the land transactions between the father and son were plentiful. It is highly likely that William I. Williams constructed both dwellings prior to his death. His estate was liquidated in 1832 in accordance with a decree of the Chancery Court of May 24, 1828. Richard Potts, Trustee, was required to sell the "residue of the Ceresville Estate, what was left over after 40 acres was sold to Cornelius Shriner".

Thomas Scharf in his <u>History of Western Maryland</u> (1882) on page 624, states that "the Ceresvile mills and estate consisted of about 600 acres of choice limestone land, situated about three and one-third miles NE of Frederick on the east bank of the Monocacy, where waters of the Israel Creek empty into the river. At about 1800 the estate was owned by General Williams, and between 1812 and 1826 he built the mansion house in which Samuel Hoke, Jr. now resides, a saw-mill, and present Ceresville flouring and grist mills. The mansion house was subsequently the home of Major Daniel Hughes, who distinguished himself in the Indian War of Florida and Charles Johnson, father of General Bradley T. Johnson.

T. J. C. Williams, in History of Frederick County Maryland (1960 reprint, p. 814) recounts that the "Hoke family is of German lineage and was among the early families of York County Pennsylvania. Samuel, grandfather of Bradley H. Hoke, was a native of Hanover York County. About 1850 he settled in Frederick County where he introduced lime burning for agricultural purposes. Farmer by vocation, [he is] industrious, Republican and a member of the German Reformed Church". Despite the accolades of Williams, it is highly unlikely that Hoke introduced lime burning for agricultural purposes. In Sources of Changes in Farming in Frederick County, 1790-1840 (1985), Martin Paul Schipper notes that in the early nineteenth century farming prospered [in Frederick County]. Concern for agricultural productivity led to interest in crop rotation, liming, agricultural societies, cattle shows and farm journals. In Thomas Scharf's History of Western Maryland (1882) there is reference to the large lime operation started by M. J. Grove located in Buchkeystown, and Jacob Grove is noted as a limeburner as early as 1821. By

Continuation Sheet 7.8 Description

the time Hoke arrived in Frederick County in 1850 the use of lime for field fertilization was very well established in Frederick County.

Statement of Significance

Continuation Sheet 8.1

The Hoke-Hahn Farm is significant for a number of reasons. For one, for its association with the some of the most illustrious persons in Frederick County, such as William Williams, Samuel Hoke, and Charles Johnson, among others, who were locally significant for their work in agriculture and development of the milling industry in the settlement called Ceresville. It is also significant for the early nineteenth century manor house built in a sophisticated Federal style more commonly found in towns than in rural areas. The most notable feature is the centered entry of the three bay wide principle section, which is emphasized by an elegant classically-inspired porch, carried on paired, elongated lonic columns, and an elegant Federal style doorway with delicate sidelights and a transom.

The complex of buildings at the Hoke-Hahn Farm is also significant in that it represents the typical Piedmont agricultural development in Frederick County, with a farm originating in the eighteenth century, and renewed during period of increased agricultural prosperity in later periods. Three major periods of construction are documented in the site. One third of the eighteen structures represents the first period, ca. 1815, including the house, wagon shed/corncrib and the domestic outbuildings. In the second period of construction, the tenant house and some of the agricultural outbuildings were constructed. They represent the ca. late nineteenth century period of construction. The concrete block dairy barn, ca. 1935, plus loafing barns, silos, and other agricultural outbuildings, represent the third period, of the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1935-1965).

Continuation Sheet 7.9 Description

CHAIN OF TITLE

Estate of Wlm. J. M. Hahn

to

Blake Construction

1340/197

216.13 acres, \$880,000

1986

Walter J.M. Elmyra Hahn

to

Walter J. M. Hahn

973/958

225.7 acres, Hahn Farm 1975

Ellsworth Valentine

to

Walter J. M. Hahn

474/521

220 acres

1948

Valentine Farm

Alice Barrick

to

Ellsworth Valentine

434/105

225 acres

1942

John Gesey

to

Alice Gesey Barrick

225 acres

267/186

\$22,536

1904

Samuel Hoke Jr.

to

John A.Gesey

225 acres

DHH11/105

Division of land with Ezra Houck

1901

\$22,536

Samuel Hoke Jr.

to

Samuel Hoke Sr.

137 acres \$17,194.14

TG9/154

April 30, 1878

Continuation Sheet 7.10 Description

Samuel Hoke Sr.

to

Samuel Hoke Jr.

273 acres, \$34,203.12

TG9/155

April 1, 1878

Transaction of a related property (F-8-40, Samuel Hoke House, south of MD 26)

Samuel Hoke Sr.

to

Samuel Hoke Jr.

EM7/272

137 acres

April 3, 1871

"... Adjacent to Shriners Land, near Israels Creek Bridge. Permission to attach wire at one end of water wheel to run force pump at dwelling house on farm."

Robert Stokes

to

Samuel Hoke Sr.

479 acres, \$41,960.62

ES8/349

April 3, 1856

Executors of Estate

Of Charles Johnson

to

Robert Stokes

479 acres plus two lots

\$29,000, Will Record GME1/445 ES7/331

Nov, 1835

Richard Potts

to

Dr. Charles Johnson

Trustee of estate of William I. Williams 479 acres plus two lots

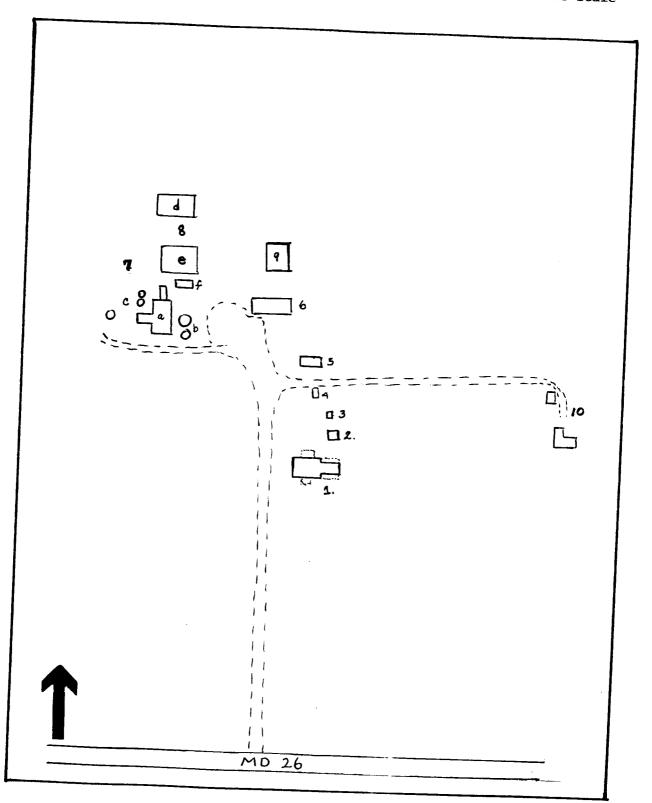
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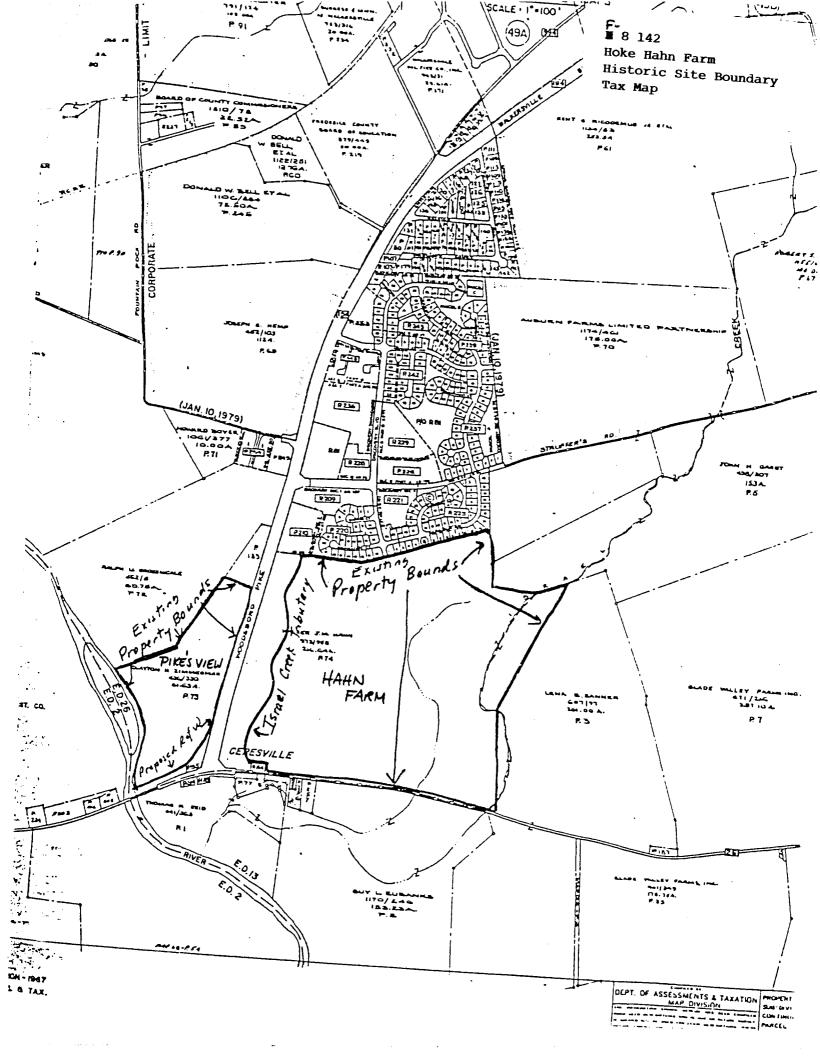
\$23,997

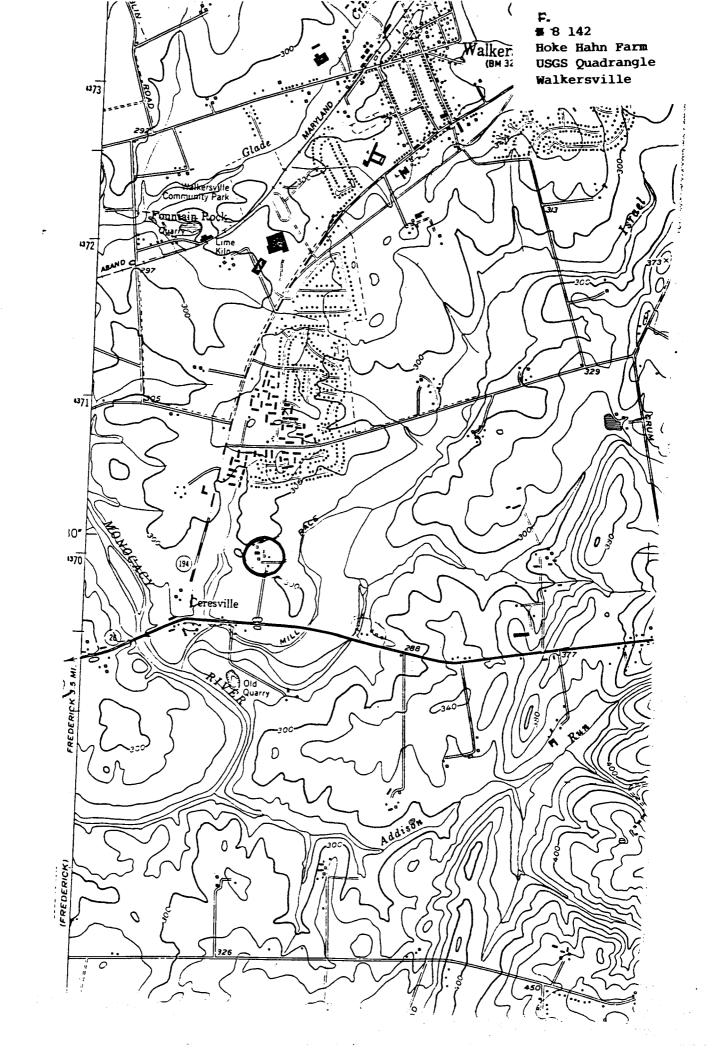
1832

Residue of Ceresville Estate

Hoke Hahn Farm Site Plan Not to Scale









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John - Hala Da Cerencles 91200 mg lly 13 3 1 to - E. Min HPO Concrete block lian West State Party, +, 12's, 1, 5



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20/26



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